

WEEKLY FAIR PLAY.



THURSDAY, - - AUG. 29 1872.

Co-Operative Nominations of the Democratic and Liberal State Conventions.

At the Democratic and Liberal State Conventions held in Jefferson City on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd insts., the following joint ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Hon. Silas H. Woodson.
For Lieutenant Governor—William E. Gilmore.
For State Auditor—Harvey W. Salmon.
For Secretary of State—Eugene F. Weir.
For State Auditor—George B. Clark.
For Attorney General—H. Clay Ewing.
For Register of Lands—Frederick Salmon.
For Judges Supreme Court—E. B. Ewing, Thomas A. Sherwood, Henry M. Voss and Washington Adams.

ELECTORS AND ALTERNATES.
At Large—Wm. Hatch, Geo. W. Anderson. Alternates—W. M. Grosvenor, and Lewis Houck.
1st Dist., Henry C. Haastick. Alt., Albert Todd.
2d Dist., Arthur B. Barrett. Alt., E. M. Powers.
3d Dist., Warren Chase. Alt., Logan Hutton.
4th Dist., Lowndes H. Davis.
5th Dist., John Pugh. Alt., J. M. Johnson.
6th Dist., Wm. H. Phelps. Alt., S. B. Doss.
7th Dist., F. M. Cockrell. Alt., F. W. Ludwig.
8th Dist., R. P. C. Wilson. Alt., Adam N. Tittus.
9th Dist., Adam W. Schuster. Alt., L. Dawson.
10th Dist., Lewis C. Pace. Alt., D. J. Heaton.
11th Dist., John B. Hale. Alt., Odlin Guitler.
12th Dist., Felix T. Hughes. Alt., T. O. Towles.
13th Dist., John A. Hockaday. Alt., R. E. Lawder.

Who Nominated Woodson?

We have seen about one hundred and fifty gentlemen who claim to have originated the idea of electing Silas Woodson governor of Missouri. Many delegates were just about to put him in nomination, and were seeking the recognition of the chair for that purpose, when they found themselves anticipated. Others had been busy working up the proposition the night before. But the real fact is that the convention, having failed in three ballots to make a choice among the distinguished names presented, and there seeming to be no prospect of a majority being reached for any one of them, had arrived at the point when it was proper for peace and harmony to seek a new name. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." Just as the third ballot was commencing, Mr. R. H. Rose, a delegate from Jasper county, asked if it would be in order to place another name in nomination. This was decided out of order, while the vote was being taken but the chair said gentlemen could vote for whom they pleased to without such formality. Mr. Rose resumed his seat, saying if it had been in order he should have nominated Silas Woodson. Cheer after cheer followed this announcement, and before the ballot then in progress was concluded every vote was transferred to Woodson. Mr. Rose had never seen Mr. W. until he met him in Jefferson City, but had "taken his measure" and found him just the man. The whole thing was spontaneous, and there was no "cooking" about it.—[Mo. Rep.]

The Nominations at St. Joseph.

The announcement at St. Joseph that two of the best citizens of that city had been honored by the Democratic State Convention—one by a nomination for governor, the other by a nomination for supreme judge—produced great excitement among the fellow-townsmen of the honored candidates. The Gazette says: It is difficult to convey an idea of the effect the reception of the news of the nominations at Jefferson City produced in St. Joseph last night. People were perfectly wild with delight. They expected something, but never dreamed of so much. The nomination of Henry M. Voss, was a source of inexpressible delight; but when the second came announcing that Silas Woodson was to be the standard-bearer in the canvass, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Men who had before counted on eight hundred majority in Buchanan county, immediately raised their figures and said "you can put us down for two thousand." St. Joseph extends her thanks for the honors bestowed upon her, and will show that she merits them in November.

One hundred and forty-six printers of San Francisco, lately signed a call; inviting all members of the typographical craft to meet on the 8th inst. for the purpose of organizing a Greeley club.

The Comet.

We advise people not to be too cheerful over the fact that the world has not been knocked into smithereens on the appointed day. It is impossible to say what may happen before the week is out. Comets are eccentric. Astronomers are infallible. The comet may have stopped somewhere for wood and water. When first observed, it was 3,000,000,000 miles from the earth. Its rate of travel is 19 miles per second. Now, when we come to cipher from numerical data like these, it is easy to make a mistake of a few billion miles or so. The comet may have been due on the twelfth, but failed to keep its appointment. Far be it from us to wish to awaken in the minds of our readers, superfluous alarms. All we say is—it may come yet! The thing has never been fixed exactly in point of time. Buckh said it would hit us on the 12th inst., at 3 h. 40 m. P. M., and Plantamour at 6 h. 39 m. P. M.—a difference of 3 h. 59 m. Now, if the astronomers could make mistakes as to hours, why not as to days, and why not as to weeks? But we say nothing. If people choose to feel safe, let 'em feel that's all.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

North Carolina.

The high character which ex-Senator Clingman has always borne in public and private life, is a sufficient guaranty of the truth of his statements in regard to the late election in North Carolina—and these statements are important enough to demand brief notice.

From the best information he can obtain, Mr. Clingman believes there were not less than ten or twelve thousand illegal votes polled, and he shows where and how it was done. In his own county Buncombe, the white population largely predominates, and of course the Conservative strength is in the same proportion. Yet although a very active canvass was made the whole number of ballots cast was three hundred and fifty less than the voting population as set down in the last census returns. Halifax county is of a different complexion, physical as well as political, and there were eight hundred and fifty more votes polled in the locality than the voting population justified according to the census.

The same is true throughout the state, wherever the whites were in the majority the vote fell short heavily of the figures given by the census; and wherever the negroes were in the majority, the vote averaged one-third more than the entire voting population. In other words, the Conservatives conducted the election fairly, not even getting out the number of votes to which they were entitled while the Radicals perpetrated such shameless frauds that their votes outnumbered the official report of the census. That under these circumstances, Caldwell did not obtain fifteen thousand instead of fifteen hundred majority is remarkable, and we can easily understand why the Radicals are so confident of carrying the state for Grant in November. The negro counties are a bank of fraudulent ballots which can be drawn upon for any required amount, and the drafts will always be promptly honored. But it appears that the Radical leaders are not satisfied with this source of supply alone, and intend making assurance doubly sure. Therefore the federal Judge Bond, asks for the appointment of one Shaffer, a notorious carpet-bagger, as chief supervisor of elections under the enforcement act, and if the appointment is made—as it probably will be—Shaffer will do the business effectually.

These facts require no comment. They show the desperate straits to which the Radical party is reduced, and desperate measures it is ready to employ to secure success. Backed by the power and patronage of an unscrupulous and corrupt administration, that party will stick at nothing, and Democrats and Liberals, North as well as South, must understand the nature and purpose of the enemy they are fighting and work accordingly.—[Mo. Republican.]

China spends \$400,000,000 a year for religion.

The national game of base ball is dull this year.

The rush of German immigrants to America is immense.

There are 393 colleges in the United States.

The Barnard Impeachment.

The protracted trial of the impeachment of Judge Barnard of the supreme court of New York has been terminated in a verdict of guilty on twenty-six out of the thirty-nine articles of the indictment. By an unanimous vote of the senate jury he is removed from office, and by a vote of 33 to 2 he has been disqualified to hold any public office of the state. This heavy condemnation of a corrupt and unjust judge is the fitting sequel of the movement for municipal reform which, beginning in New York a year ago, has advanced slowly but surely till it has thus reached the judiciary. The most serious charges proved against Judge Barnard were that four injunctions in the Heath and Raphael suits against the Erie railroad were issued in contempt of law, and with wilful and corrupt partiality toward James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and others; that he showed a wilful and corrupt intent to favor James Fisk, Jr., and to harass the Union Pacific railroad company; that he granted unlawful and arbitrary orders with reference to the Albany and Susquehanna railroad suits; that he showed favoritism to the plaintiff's counsel, and gross wrong to the defendant in the orders issued at the suit of Aaron S. Bright against the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad; that he showed an unlawful and corrupt intent to benefit his friends, Jacob Stanwood and Rufus Andrews, by signing a threatening order to the Pacific Mail Steamship company to pay those parties certain moneys alleged to be due them; that he favored his friend Tom Fields by unlawfully refusing to allow alimony to Fields' divorced wife; and that he aided in a corrupt conspiracy of Fred. A. Lane and others to defraud the stockholder of the New York Pier and Warehousing company.—[Mo. Republican.]

Burialry.

On last Sunday night the hotel of Maj. J. J. Turnbaugh was entered by burglars and robbed of \$300 in greenbacks. From the known circumstances of the case, it is supposed the robbery took place about 3 A. M. The money was in a trunk at the head of the bed in the major's sleeping apartment. The back door of the hotel, as well as that leading into Major T.'s room, had been left open on account of the extreme heat. On the same night, the Major's stable was entered and a horse belonging to Mr. Andy Cartwright taken therefrom. The animal was found next day at Mr. Jim Masterson's 2 1/2 miles northeast of Jackson. On Monday a negro man named — brought to town an envelope containing \$900 in money and some notes and other papers which he had found in the corner of a fence near Mr. McCombs place 2 miles northeast of Jackson. These circumstances give rise to various surmises. If there was more than one robber did they both ride one horse? If they were "taking it slow," how could they have overlooked the greenbacks in the envelope containing the notes and papers, which only it must certainly have been their intention to throw away. Did the robber come back to town, after making out this false trail? Was it a stranger who committed the deed—and how could a stranger do it? Suspicion points to no one, and in all probability this loss of \$3,000 must be borne by the Major without even the knowledge of who it was that robbed him.—[Cash-Book.]

The Grant Election Policy in North Carolina.

The administration agents, who have been boasting in North Carolina and all other convenient places that they would carry that state for Grant in November, evidently understood their business and thought they knew what they were talking about. The re-election machinery which was put into Grant's control by the last Congress is to be appealed to, and preparations have already begun to set in motion. That federal Judge Bond, who sentenced the Kuklux to the penitentiary by hundreds last fall, has applied for the appointment as chief supervisor of elections in North Carolina, under the enforcement act, of the notorious Shaffer, one of the most corrupt carpet-baggers in the entire South. His official record as a U. S. commissioneer at Raleigh is one of the most shameful stories of abuse and petty tyranny. Judge Brooks, however, has not turned in the recommendation and there is therefore a possibility that the state may be spared.

The new judicial district in the western part of the state, created last winter at the special request of John Pool, is also being used as a re-election machine. Picked juries, postponed trials, involving the pecuniary ruin of many of the defendants, are all among the means now diligently employed to develop the Grant strength in Western North Carolina.—[Mo. Republican.]

Greeley and Phillips.

Wendell Phillips says this of Horace Greeley: For himself he never had a conviction. Men contrast his former praise of Gen. Grant, with his fault-finding now. Neither his praise nor his blame is of any account. Neither comes from the heart.

In the same letter he says this of himself: I am forced by late developments to my present position. You remember that in 1868 I emphatically denied Gen. Grant's fitness for presidency. Decided by the republican press, I went from city to city protesting against his election. In private, with Mr. Sumner and others, I argued long earnestly against the risk of putting such a man into such an office.

It will occur to every fair-minded reader that a man who thus admits his own misestimate of Grant, ought to be less intolerant of another's misestimate of the same person. If we are to "contrast Mr. Greeley's former praise of Gen. Grant with his fault-finding now," and come to the conclusion that "neither his praise nor his blame is of any account," what is to prevent us from coming to exactly the same conclusion with respect to Wendell Phillips? If neither Greeley's praise nor blame "comes from his heart," where does Phillips' come from?—[Missouri Republican.]

A horrible outrage and murder is reported as having been perpetrated several days ago in Mercer County, Ohio. A young girl named Severe was waylaid and dragged into the bush while on her way to Sunday School. Her dead body, which was badly mutilated, was found a few days afterward. Two men, named Kimble and McLeod, were arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 29th ult., charged with being participants in the terrible crime.

Cincinnati has 35,000 people to the square mile.
Kansas editors are about to make an excursion to Philadelphia.
Twenty-five cannon will be used by the Boston Jubilee.
One hundred anvils have been sent from England for the Boston Jubilee.
A lady in Indiana has been granted a divorce on the plea that her husband has refused to assist her on washing days.
Three Arab laborers are working on a railroad in Massachusetts. They cannot speak English, but are reported to be excellent workmen.

University of the State of Missouri.

COLUMBIA, BOONE CO., Mo., August 3, 1872.
To the Clerk of the Ste. Genevieve County Court:
SIR: It is my duty to inform you that, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, approved April 1, 1872, (vide Session Acts, 1872, pp. 168-69,) your county is entitled to send to the departments of the State University at Columbia and Rolla, during the year ending July 4, 1873, four (4) students, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years. Under the rules adopted by the Board of Curators, students "shall possess a good moral character, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography," and must pay the fees prescribed by said act, to-wit: on matriculating, an entrance fee of Ten Dollars; and a contingent fee of Five Dollars; and a like contingent fee at the beginning of the second half year, making the whole annual charge Twenty Dollars. The session begins on the Third Monday in September, and continues forty weeks.

Careful provision is made for the education of Young Women in all the classes of the University.
I beg to call your attention to the appended extract from the law on this subject.
You will please, after giving two weeks publication of this certificate, transmit to me, on or before September first, a list of the names of all the youth of your county who intend to make application for entrance into the University at the commencement of the next session.
If such list is not transmitted students from other counties will be allowed to enter in lieu of those to which your county is entitled.
Board can be had in clubs in the college buildings at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week; in private families at \$3 to \$4.50.
I am, very respectfully, your obt. servant,
ROBERT L. TODD,
Secretary Board of Curators of University of Missouri.

The Secretary of the Board of Curators shall cause to be transmitted to the clerk of each county court in this state a certificate, stating the number of pupils that such county is entitled to send to the State University the next scholastic year, which certificate shall be published by each county clerk for two weeks, in a newspaper published in such county. The expense thereof to be allowed by the county court, and paid for out of the county treasury.

Persons desiring to enter the departments of the State University at Columbia or Rolla, are required to make known their intention to me on or before September 1, 1872.
JOHN L. BOGAY,
Clerk Co. Court Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Aug 12, 1872.

NEW STORE! Edward Seyssler,

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.
Has just received a new and complete stock of Fancy Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, etc., etc., which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, and for small profits. The public are respectfully invited to give me a call and inspect my goods and prices.
Farm produce taken at the highest rates. 1-v

J. S. WHITLOCK, Carpenter, Builder, AND ARCHITECT,

Shop and Residence on the Rock Haven Road, Ste. Genevieve, Mo. 10y

KERN'S HOTEL,

MATHEW KERN, PROPRIETOR.

Third Street, South of Market, STE. GENEVIEVE, - - MISSOURI.

Table always supplied with the best market affords. Regular transfer Omnibus to and from all Packets. Charges moderate. 2y

E. SECKINGER, BAKER & CONFECT'R

Merchant St. Ste. Genevieve, Mo.,

Keeps Ice Cream Every Sunday.

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

"Patronize Home Industry" CHRISTIAN BAUM,

MAIN STREET, STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MOSTLY OF MY OWN MAKE.

Gaiters and

Slippers for

Ladies,

Misses,

Boys,

and Children

at a Complete and Seasonable

Stock always on hand

1-y

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9

JAMES F. JANIS, Wm. F. Cox.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle.)

BUCKYUS REAPER & MOWER,

— AND —

The Buckeye Cider Mill,

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c.

which they offer to sell low for

CASH. 1-v

— ALSO —

Cakes, Pies, Breads, Candies, &c. 9